163421

(HE) 1

PA Scoresheets

Site Name: _Buster's Junkyard_

CERCLIS ID No.: _NJD981560949_

Street Address: _1572F Pepper Road_

City/State/Zip: _Browns Mills, NJ 08015_

Investigator: _Liam Nobile_

Agency/Organization: _U.S.E.P.A._

Street Address: _26 Federal Plaza_

City/State/Zip: _N.Y. N.Y. 10278_

Date: _Feb, 20, 1992_

Introduction

This scoresheets package functions as a self-contained workbook providing all of the basic tools to apply collected data and calculate a PA score. Note that a computerized scoring tool, "PA-Score," is also available from EPA (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Directive 9345.1-11). The scoresheets provide space to:

- Record information collected during the PA
- Indicate references to support information
- Select and assign values ("scores") for factors
- Calculate pathway scores
- Calculate the site score

Do not enter values or scores in shaded areas of the scoresheets. You are encouraged to write notes on the scoresheets and especially on the Criteria Lists. On scoresheets with a reference column, indicate a number corresponding to attached sources of information or pages containing rationale for hypotheses; attach to the scoresheets a numbered list of these references. Evaluate all four pathways. Complete all Criteria Lists, scoresheets, and tables. Show calculations, as appropriate. If scoresheets are photocopy reproduced, copy and submit the numbered pages (right-side pages) only.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Description and Operational History: Briefly describe the site and its operating history. Provide the site name, owner/operator, type of facility and operations, size of property, active or inactive status, and years of waste generation. Summarize waste treatment, storage, or disposal activities that have or may have occurred at the site; note also if these activities are documented or alleged. Identify probable source types and prior spills. Summarize highlights of previous investigations.

Probable Substances of Concern: List hazardous substances that have or may have been stored, handled, or disposed at the site, based on your knowledge of site operations. Identify the sources to which the substances may be related. Summarize any existing analytical data concerning hazardous substances detected onsite, in releases from the site, or at targets.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Description and Operational History:

Buster's Junkyard is an active 5-acre scrap metal reclaimer located in the New Jersey State Pinelands. The site has been operational since 1970. In 1975, there was a fire on the site as the result of various unknown chemical drums that were disposed of on the site. The drums were reported to have been from the nearby Lang property site which is on the NPL list. An inspection by the Burlington County Health Department found drums that were buried on-site. In 1983, the site was reportedly landfilling household wastes. Located at the site are three small ponds and a marshy area also there are intermittent streams which lead towards the Rancocas Creek. The Rancocas flows between the Mirror + Hanover Lakes. The lakes are dammed up portions of the North Branch of the Rancocas, it's uses: agriculture, potable, recreational, and wildlife. Nearby residents are adjacent to the junkyard's property line. The soil in the area is very permeable and the water table is very high. The underlying aquifers are designated sole-source aquifers.

Probable Substances of Concern:
(Previous investigations, analytical data)

- reported twelve drums observed at site following fire investigation (1975), unknown contents

- contaminated soil from drums and leaking oil and gasoline from junked automobiles: PAHs, heavy metals

- sampling conducted on-site showed high levels of heavy metals as well as acetone, xylene, methane, and PAHs

Site Sketch: Prepare a sketch of the site (freehand is acceptable). Indicate all pertinent features of the site and nearby environs, including: waste sources, buildings, residences, access roads, parking areas, drainage patterns, water bodies, vegetation, wells, sensitive environments, etc.
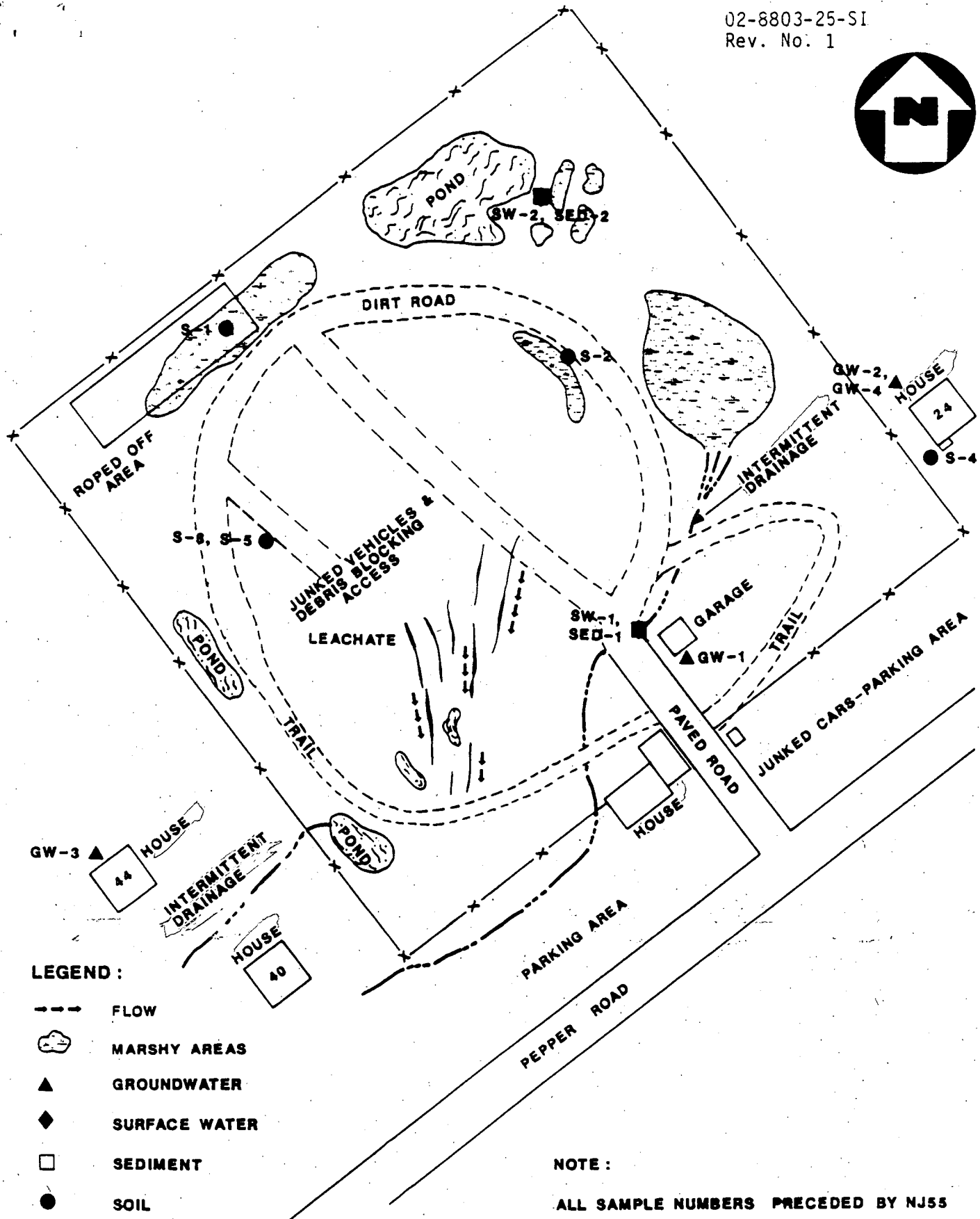
02-8803-25-SI
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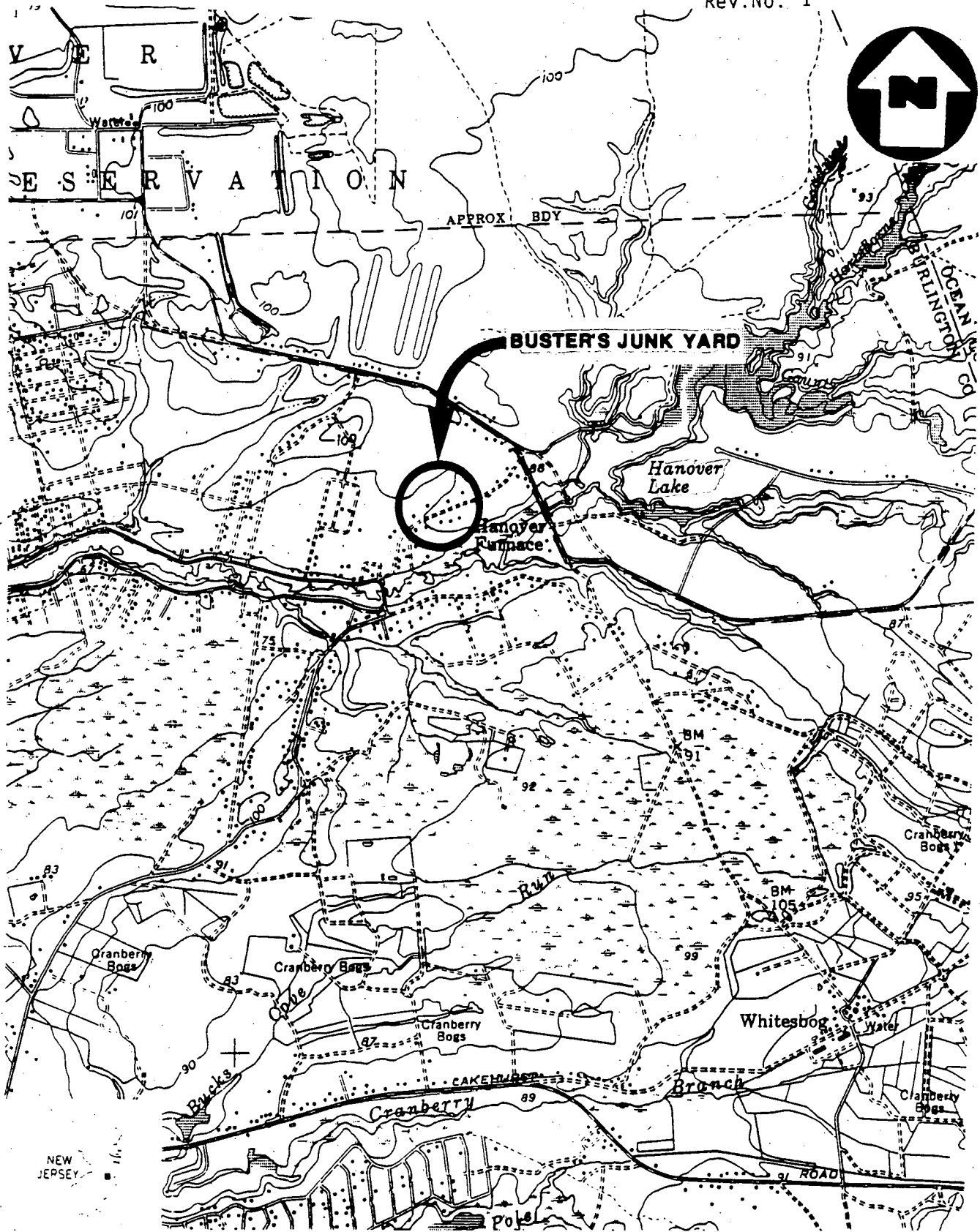
BUSTER'S JUNK YARD

(QUAD) BROWNS MILLS, N.J.

FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION MAP
BUSTER'S JUNKYARD, BROWNS MILLS, N.J.

SCALE 1"=2000'

NUS CORPORATION

POND

SW-2, SED-2

DIRT ROAD

S-1

S-2

GW-2, GW-4

HOUSE

24

S-4

ROPED OFF AREA

INTERMITTENT DRAINAGE

S-3, S-5

JUNKED VEHICLES & DEBRIS BLOCKING ACCESS

LEACHATE

POND

TRAIL

SW-1, SED-1

GARAGE

GW-1

TRAIL

JUNKED CARS-PARKING AREA

PAVED ROAD

POND

HOUSE

GW-3

HOUSE

44

INTERMITTENT DRAINAGE

HOUSE

40

PARKING AREA

PEPPER ROAD

LEGEND :

- – →   FLOW

🝙   MARSHY AREAS

▲   GROUNDWATER

♦   SURFACE WATER

☐   SEDIMENT

●   SOIL

NOTE :

ALL SAMPLE NUMBERS PRECEDED BY NJ55

FIGURE 2

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

BUSTER'S JUNKYARD, BROWNS MILLS, N.J.

NOT TO SCALE

NUS
CORPORATION

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

Site Sketch:
(Show all pertinent features, indicate sources and closest targets, indicate north)

SOURCE EVALUATION

- Number and name each source (e.g., 1. East Drum Storage Area, 2. Sludge Lagoon, 3. Battery Pile).

- Identify source type according to the list below.

- Describe the physical character of each source (e.g., dimensions, contents, waste types, containment, operating history).

- Show waste quantity (WQ) calculations for each source for appropriate tiers. Refer to instructions opposite page 5 and PA Tables 1a and 1b. Identify waste quantity tier and waste characteristics (WC) factor category score (for a site with a single source, according to PA Table 1a). Determine WC from PA Table 1b for the sum of source WQs for a multiple-source site.

- Attach additional sheets if necessary.

- Determine the site WC factor category score and record at the bottom of the page.

Source Type Descriptions

Landfill: an engineered (by excavation or construction) or natural hole in the ground into which wastes have been disposed by backfilling, or by contemporaneous soil deposition with waste disposal, covering wastes from view.

Surface Impoundment: a topographic depression, excavation, or diked area, primarily formed from earthen materials (lined or unlined) and designed to hold accumulated liquid wastes, wastes containing free liquids, or sludges that were not backfilled or otherwise covered during periods of deposition; depression may be dry if deposited liquid has evaporated, volatilized or leached, or wet with exposed liquid; structures that may be more specifically described as lagoon pond, aeration pit, settling pond, tailings pond, sludge pit, etc.; also a surface impoundment that has been covered with soil after the final deposition of waste materials (i.e., buried or backfilled).

Drums: portable containers designed to hold a standard 55-gallon volume of wastes.

Tanks and Non-Drum Containers: any stationary device, designed to contain accumulated wastes, constructed primarily of fabricated materials (such as wood, concrete, steel, or plastic) that provide structural support; any portable or mobile device in which waste is stored or otherwise handled.

Contaminated Soil: soil onto which available evidence indicates that a hazardous substance was spilled, spread, disposed, or deposited.

Pile: any non-containerized accumulation above the ground surface of solid, non-flowing wastes; includes open dumps. Some types of piles are: <u>Chemical Waste Pile</u> -- consists primarily of discarded chemical products, by-products, radioactive wastes, or used or unused feedstocks; <u>Scrap Metal or Junk Pile</u> -- consists primarily of scrap metal or discarded durable goods such as appliances, automobiles, auto parts, or batteries, composed of materials suspected to contain or have contained a hazardous substance; <u>Tailings Pile</u> -- consists primarily of any combination of overburden from a mining operation and tailings from a mineral mining, beneficiation, or processing operation; <u>Trash Pile</u> -- consists primarily of paper, garbage, or discarded non-durable goods which are suspected to contain or have contained a hazardous substance.

Land Treatment: landfarming or other land treatment method of waste management in which liquid wastes or sludges are spread over land and tilled, or liquids are injected at shallow depths into soils.

Other: a source that does not fit any of the descriptions above; examples include contaminated building, ground water plume with no identifiable source, storm drain, dry well, and injection well.

4

Source No.: 1 — Source Name: drums

Source Description:

12 drums with unknown contents

Source Waste Quantity (WQ) Calculations:

$$12 \text{ drums} \div 10 = 1.2$$

Source No.: 2 — Source Name: contaminated soil

Source Description:

- junkyard is 5-acres in ~~area~~ area

Source Waste Quantity (WQ) Calculations:

$$5 \text{ acres} \div 0.078 = 64.1$$

Source No.: — Source Name:

Source Description:

Source Waste Quantity (WQ) Calculations:

$$\sum WQ = \begin{array}{r} 1.2 \\ +64.1 \\ \hline 65.3 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore WC = 18$$

Site WC: 18

WASTE CHARACTERISTICS (WC) SCORES

WC, based on waste quantity, may be determined by one or all of four measures called "tiers": constituent quantity, wastestream quantity, source volume, and source area. PA Table 1a (page 5) is divided into these four tiers. The amount and detail of information available determine which tier(s) to use for each source. For each source, evaluate waste quantity by as many of the tiers as you have information to support, and select the result that gives you the highest WC score. If minimal, incomplete, or no information is available regarding waste quantity, assign a WC score of 18 (minimum).

PA Table 1a has 6 columns: column 1 indicates the quantity tier; column 2 lists source types for the four tiers; columns 3, 4, and 5 provide ranges of waste amount for <u>sites with only one source</u>, which correspond to WC scores at the top of the columns (18, 32, or 100); column 6 provides formulas to obtain source waste quantity (WQ) values at <u>sites with multiple sources</u>.

To determine WC for sites with only one source:

1. *Identify source type (see descriptions opposite page 4).*

2. *Examine all waste quantity data available.*

3. *Estimate the mass and/or dimensions of the source.*

4. *Determine which quantity tiers to use based on available source information.*

5. *Convert source measurements to appropriate units for each tier you can evaluate for the source.*

6. *Identify the range into which the total quantity falls for each tier evaluated (PA Table 1a).*

7. *Determine the highest WC score obtained for any tier (18, 32, or 100, at top of PA Table 1a columns 3, 4, and 5, respectively).*

8. *Use this WC score for all pathways.* *

To determine WC for sites with multiple sources:

1. *Identify each source type (see descriptions opposite page 4).*

2. *Examine all waste quantity data available for each source.*

3. *Estimate the mass and/or dimensions of each source.*

4. *Determine which quantity tiers to use for each source based on the available information.*

5. *Convert source measurements to appropriate units for each tier you can evaluate for each source.*

6. *For each source, use the formulas in column 6 of PA Table 1a to determine the WQ value for each tier that can be evaluated. The highest WQ value obtained for any tier is the WQ value for the source.*

7. *Sum the WQ values for all sources to get the site WQ total.*

8. *Use the site WQ total from step 7 to assign the WC score from PA Table 1b.*

9. *Use this WC score for all pathways.* *

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*　The WC score is considered in all four pathways. However, if a primary target is identified for the ground water, surface water, or air migration pathway, assign the determined WC or a score of 32, whichever is <u>greater</u>, as the WC score for that pathway.

PA TABLE 1: WASTE CHARACTERISTICS (WC) SCORES

PA Table 1a: WC Scores for Single Source Sites and Formulas
for Multiple Source Sites

TIER	SOURCE TYPE	SINGLE SOURCE SITES (assigned WC scores)			MULTIPLE SOURCE SITES
		WC = 18	WC = 32	WC = 100	Formula for Assigning Source WQ Values
CONSTITUENT	N/A	≤100 lb	>100 to 10,000 lb	>10,000 lb	lb ÷ 1
WASTESTREAM	N/A	≤500,000 lb	>500,000 to 50 million lb	>50 million lb	lb ÷ 5,000
VOLUME	Landfill	≤6.75 million ft³ ≤250,000 yd³	>6.75 million to 675 million ft³ >250,000 to 25 million yd³	>675 million ft³ >25 million yd³	ft³ ÷ 67,500 yd³ ÷ 2,500
	Surface impoundment	≤6,750 ft³ ≤250 yd³	>6,750 to 675,000 ft³ >250 to 25,000 yd³	>675,000 ft³ >25,000 yd³	ft³ ÷ 67.5 yd³ ÷ 2.5
	Drums	≤1,000 drums	>1,000 to 100,000 drums	>100,000 drums	drums ÷ 10
	Tanks and non-drum containers	≤50,000 gallons	>50,000 to 5 million gallons	>5 million gallons	gallons ÷ 500
	Contaminated soil	≤6.75 million ft³ ≤250,000 yd³	>6.75 million to 675 million yd³ >250,000 to 25 million yd³	>675 million ft³ >25 million yd³	ft³ ÷ 67,500 yd³ ÷ 2,500
	Pile	≤6,750 ft³ ≤250 yd³	>6,750 to 675,000 ft³ >250 to 25,000 yd³	>675,000 ft³ >25,000 yd³	ft³ ÷ 67.5 yd³ ÷ 2.5
	Other	≤6,750 ft³ ≤250 yd³	>6,750 to 675,000 ft³ >250 to 25,000 yd³	>675,000 ft³ >25,000 yd³	ft³ ÷ 67.5 yd³ ÷ 2.5
AREA	Landfill	≤340,000 ft² ≤7.8 acres	>340,000 to 34 million ft² >7.8 to 780 acres	>34 million ft² >780 acres	ft² ÷ 3,400 acres ÷ 0.078
	Surface impoundment	≤1,300 ft² ≤0.029 acres	>1,300 to 130,000 ft² >0.029 to 2.9 acres	>130,000 ft² >2.9 acres	ft² ÷ 13 acres ÷ 0.00029
	Contaminated soil	≤3.4 million ft² ≤78 acres	>3.4 million to 340 million ft² >78 to 7,800 acres	>340 million ft² >7,800 acres	ft² ÷ 34,000 acres ÷ 0.78
	Pile*	≤1,300 ft² ≤0.029 acres	>1,300 to 130,000 ft² >0.029 to 2.9 acres	>130,000 ft² >2.9 acres	ft² ÷ 13 acres ÷ 0.00029
	Land treatment	≤27,000 ft² ≤0.62 acres	>27,000 to 2.7 million ft² >0.62 to 62 acres	>2.7 million ft² >62 acres	ft² ÷ 270 acres ÷ 0.0062

1 ton = 2,000 lb = 1 yd³ = 4 drums = 200 gallons

* Use area of land surface under pile, not surface area of pile.

PA Table 1b: WC Scores for Multiple Source Sites

WQ Total	WC Score
>0 to 100	18
>100 to 10,000	32
>10,000	100

Ground Water Use Description: Provide information on ground water use in the vicinity. Present the general stratigraphy, aquifers used, and distribution of private and municipal wells.

Calculations for Drinking Water Populations Served by Ground Water: Provide populations from private wells and municipal supply systems in each distance category. Show apportionment calculations for blended supply systems.

GROUND WATER PATHWAY
GROUND WATER USE DESCRIPTION

Describe Ground Water Use Within 4-miles of the Site:
(Describe stratigraphy, information on aquifers, municipal and/or private wells)

- site overlies a sole-source aquifer and the ground is very permeable
- watertable is very high
- residents w/in 4 miles are served by either public or private wells
- gw flows to the southwest and is discharged to the Rancocas Creek

Calculations for Drinking Water Populations Served by Ground Water:

- primary targets: seven house either adjacent or on -site $7 \times 3.8 = 26.6 \approx 27$ people
- secondary targets: pop. w/in 0-4 miles (excluding primary targets.)

        0-¼: 99 - 27 (primary) = 72
        ¼ - ½: 706
        ½ - 1: 329
        1-2: 3,195
        2-3: 8,176
        3-4: 5,643

LEGEND :

■ JUNKED TRUCKS

■ JUNKED CARS

DIRT ROAD

HOUSE

HOUSE

HOUSE

HOUSE

P E P P E R   R O A D

HOUSE

HOUSE

HOUSE

HOUSE
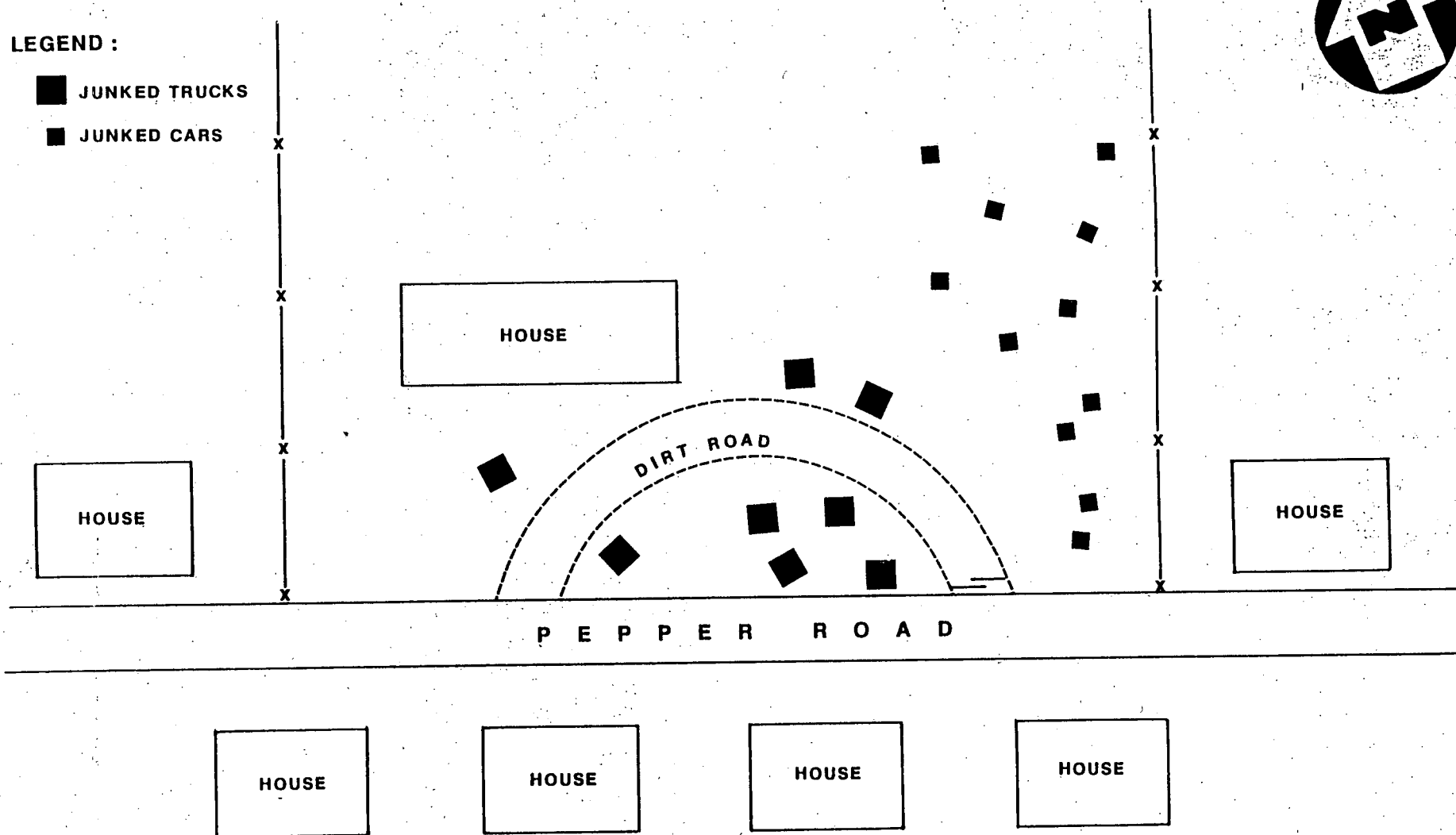
SITE MAP
BUSTER'S JUNKYARD, BROWNS MILLS, N.J.
(NOT TO SCALE)

GROUND WATER PATHWAY CRITERIA LIST

This "Criteria List" helps guide the process of developing hypotheses concerning the occurrence of a suspected release and the exposure of specific targets to a hazardous substance. The check-boxes record your professional judgment in evaluating these factors. Answers to all of the listed questions may not be available during the PA. Also, the list is not all-inclusive; if other criteria help shape your hypotheses, list them at the bottom of the page or attach an additional page.

The "Suspected Release" section identifies several site, source, and pathway conditions that could provide insight as to whether a release from the site is likely to have occurred. If a release is suspected, use the "Primary Targets" section to evaluate conditions that may help identify targets likely to be exposed to a hazardous substance. Record responses for the well that you feel has the highest probability of being exposed to a hazardous substance. You may use this section of the chart more than once, depending on the number of targets you feel may be considered "primary."

Check the boxes to indicate a "yes," "no," or "unknown" answer to each question. If you check the "Suspected Release" box as "yes," make sure you assign a Likelihood of Release value of 550 for the pathway.

GROUND WATER PATHWAY CRITERIA LIST

SUSPECTED RELEASE	PRIMARY TARGETS

SUSPECTED RELEASE (Y/N/Unk)

- [Yes] Are sources poorly contained?
- [Yes] Is the source a type likely to contribute to ground water contamination (e.g., wet lagoon)?
- [No] Is waste quantity particularly large?
- [No] Is precipitation heavy?
- [Yes] Is the infiltration rate high?
- [No] Is the site located in an area of karst terrain?
- [Yes] Is the subsurface highly permeable or conductive?
- [Yes] Is drinking water drawn from a shallow aquifer?
- [Unk] Are suspected contaminants highly mobile in ground water?
- [Yes] Does analytical or circumstantial evidence suggest ground water contamination?
- [ ] Other criteria? _____
- [Yes] **SUSPECTED RELEASE?**

PRIMARY TARGETS (Y/N/Unk)

- [Yes] Is any drinking water well nearby?
- [No] Has any nearby drinking water well been closed?
- [No] Has any nearby drinking water user reported foul-tasting or foul-smelling water?
- [Unk] Does any nearby well have a large drawdown or high production rate?
- [No] Is any drinking water well located between the site and other wells that are suspected to be exposed to a hazardous substance?
- [Yes] Does analytical or circumstantial evidence suggest contamination at a drinking water well?
- [Yes] Does any drinking water well warrant sampling?
- [ ] Other criteria? _____
- [Yes] **PRIMARY TARGET(S) IDENTIFIED?**

Summarize the rationale for Suspected Release (attach an additional page if necessary):

- on-site monitoring wells inorganics detected high levels of metals (Mn, Ca, Mg, K, Na)
- tap water from adjacent homes showed (Hg, Mg, Mn, Na) at low levels while Fe was above MCL
- wastes at site are uncontained coupled w/a high water table and highly permeable soil leads to suspected release

Summarize the rationale for Primary Targets (attach an additional page if necessary):

- adjacent and on-site residents are primary targets

Pathway Characteristics

Answer the questions at the top of the page. Refer to the Ground Water Pathway Criteria List (page 7) to hypothesize whether you suspect that a hazardous substance associated with the site has been released to ground water. Record depth to aquifer (in feet): the difference between the deepest occurrence of a hazardous substance and the depth of the top of the shallowest aquifer at (or as near as possible) to the site. Note whether the site is in karst terrain (characterized by abrupt ridges, sink holes, caverns, springs, disappearing streams). Record the distance (in feet) from any source to the nearest well used for drinking water.

Likelihood of Release (LR)

1. Suspected Release: Hypothesize based on professional judgment guided by the Ground Water Pathway Criteria List (page 7). If you suspect a release to ground water, use only Column A for this pathway and do not evaluate factor 2.

2. No Suspected Release: If you do not suspect a release, determine score based on depth to aquifer or whether the site is in an area of karst terrain. If you do not suspect a release to ground water, use only Column B to score this pathway.

Targets (T)

This factor category evaluates the threat to populations obtaining drinking water from ground water. To apportion populations served by blended drinking water supply systems, determine the percentage of population served by each well based on its production.

3. Primary Target Population: Evaluate populations served by all drinking water wells that you suspect have been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site. Use professional judgment guided by the Ground Water Pathway Criteria List (page 7) to make this determination. In the space provided, enter the population served by any wells you suspect have been exposed to a hazardous substance from the site. If only the number of residences is known, use the average county residents per household (rounded up to the next integer) to determine population served. Multiply the population by 10 to determine the Primary Target Population score. Note that if you do not suspect a release, there can be no primary target population.

4. Secondary Target Population: Evaluate populations served by all drinking water wells within 4 miles that you do not suspect have been exposed to a hazardous substance. Use PA Table 2a or 2b (for wells drawing from non-karst and karst aquifers, respectfully) (page 9). If only the number of residences is known, use the average county residents per household (rounded to the nearest integer) to determine population served. Circle the assigned value for the population in each distance category and enter it in the column on the far-right side of the table. Sum the far-right column and enter the total as the Secondary Target Population factor score.

5. Nearest Well represents the threat posed to the drinking water well that is most likely to be exposed to a hazardous substance. If you have identified a primary target population, enter 50. Otherwise, assign the score from PA Table 2a or 2b for the closest distance category with a drinking water well population.

6. Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA): WHPAs are special areas designated by States for protection under Section 1428 of the Safe Drinking Water Act. Local/State and EPA Regional water officials can provide information regarding the location of WHPAs.

7. Resources: A score of 5 can generally be assigned as a default measure. Assign zero only if ground water within 4 miles has no resource use.

Sum the target scores in Column A (Suspected Release) or Column B (No Suspected Release).

Waste Characteristics (WC)

8. Waste Characteristics: Score is assigned from page 4. However, if you have identified any primary target for ground water, assign either the score calculated on page 4 or a score of 32, whichever is greater.

Ground Water Pathway Score: Multiply the scores for LR, T, and WC. Divide the product by 82,500. Round the result to the nearest integer. If the result is greater than 100, assign 100.

GROUND WATER PATHWAY SCORESHEET

Pathway Characteristics		
Do you suspect a release (see Ground Water Pathway Criteria List, page 7)?	Yes X	No ___
Is the site located in karst terrain?	Yes ___	No X
Depth to aquifer:		2.5
Distance to the nearest drinking water well:		0

	A Suspected Release	B No Suspected Release	References

LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE

1. SUSPECTED RELEASE: If you suspect a release to ground water (see page 7), assign a score of 550. Use only column A for this pathway. — **550** ___

2. NO SUSPECTED RELEASE: If you do not suspect a release to ground water, and the site is in karst terrain or the depth to aquifer is 70 feet or less, assign a score of 500; otherwise, assign a score of 340. Use only column B for this pathway.   (500 = 340) ___

LR = **550**

TARGETS

3. PRIMARY TARGET POPULATION: Determine the number of people served by drinking water wells that you suspect have been exposed to a hazardous substance from the site (see Ground Water Pathway Criteria List, page 7). **27** people x 10 = **270** ___

4. SECONDARY TARGET POPULATION: Determine the number of people served by drinking water wells that you do NOT suspect have been exposed to a hazardous substance from the site, and assign the total population score from PA Table 2.
   Are any wells part of a blended system? Yes ___ No X
   If yes, attach a page to show apportionment calculations.   **258** ___

5. NEAREST WELL: If you have identified a primary target population for ground water, assign a score of 50; otherwise, assign the Nearest Well score from PA Table 2. If no drinking water wells exist within 4 miles, assign a score of zero.   **50** ___

6. WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA (WHPA): If any source lies within or above a WHPA, or if you have identified any primary target well within a WHPA, assign a score of 20; assign 5 if neither condition holds but a WHPA is present within 4 miles; otherwise assign zero.   **20** ___
   5

7. RESOURCES

T = **603**

WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

8. A. If you have identified any primary target for ground water, assign the waste characteristics score calculated on page 4, or a score of 32, whichever is GREATER; do not evaluate part B of this factor.   **32** ___

   B. If you have NOT identified any primary target for ground water, assign the waste characteristics score calculated on page 4.   /

WC = **32**

GROUND WATER PATHWAY SCORE: $\dfrac{LR \times T \times WC}{82,500}$ (subject to a maximum of 100) **(128.64)**   **100**

PA TABLE 2: VALUES FOR SECONDARY GROUND WATER TARGET POPULATIONS

PA Table 2a: Non-Karst Aquifers

Distance from Site	Population	Nearest Well (choose highest)	Population Served by Walls Within Distance Category										Population Value
			1 to 10	11 to 30	31 to 100	101 to 300	301 to 1,000	1,001 to 3,000	3,001 to 10,000	10,001 to 30,000	30,001 to 100,000	Greater than 100,000	
0 to ¼ mile	72	20	1	2	(6)	16	52	163	521	1,633	5,214	16,325	5
> ¼ to ½ mile	706	18	1	1	3	10	(32)	101	323	1,012	3,233	10,121	32
> ½ to 1 mile	329	9	1	1	2	6	(17)	52	167	522	1,668	5,224	17
> 1 to 2 miles	3,195	6	1	1	1	3	9	29	(94)	294	939	2,938	94
> 2 to 3 miles	8,176	3	1	1	1	2	7	21	(68)	212	678	2,122	68
> 3 to 4 miles	5,643	2	1	1	1	1	4	13	(42)	131	417	1,308	42

Nearest Well =

Score = 258

PA Table 2b: Karst Aquifers

Distance from Site	Population	Nearest Well (use 20 for karst)	Population Served by Walls Within Distance Category										Population Value
			1 to 10	11 to 30	31 to 100	101 to 300	301 to 1,000	1,001 to 3,000	3,001 to 10,000	10,001 to 30,000	30,001 to 100,000	Greater than 100,000	
0 to ¼ mile	_____	20	1	2	6	16	52	163	521	1,633	5,214	16,325	_____
> ¼ to ½ mile	_____	20	1	1	3	10	32	101	323	1,012	3,233	10,121	_____
> ½ to 1 mile	_____	20	1	1	3	8	26	82	261	816	2,607	8,162	_____
> 1 to 2 miles	_____	20	1	1	3	8	26	82	261	816	2,607	8,182	_____
> 2 to 3 miles	_____	20	1	1	3	8	26	82	261	816	2,607	8,162	_____
> 3 to 4 miles	_____	20	1	1	3	8	26	82	261	816	2,607	8,162	_____

Nearest Well =

Score =

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY

Migration Route Sketch: Sketch the surface water migration pathway (freehand is acceptable) illustrating the drainage route and identifying water bodies, probable point of entry, flows, and targets.

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY
MIGRATION ROUTE SKETCH

Suface Water Migration Route Sketch:
(include runoff route, probable point of entry, 15-mile target distance limit, intakes, fisheries,
and sensitive environments)

- intermittent streams on site flow to Rancocas Creek which flows between Hanover Lake and Mirror Lake

- these lakes are dammed-up portions of the North Branch of the Rancocas and $\overset{\text{has approved}}{\text{is used}}$ for agricultural, potable, recreational, and wildlife purposes

- no drinking water intakes $\overset{\text{lie}}{\text{on}}$ the stream or either of the lakes

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY CRITERIA LIST

This "Criteria List" helps guide the process of developing hypotheses concerning the occurrence of a suspected release and the exposure of specific targets to a hazardous substance. The check-boxes record your professional judgment in evaluating these factors. Answers to all of the listed questions may not be available during the PA. Also, the list is not all-inclusive; if other criteria help shape your hypotheses, list them at the bottom of the page or attach an additional page.

The "Suspected Release" section identifies several site, source, and pathway conditions that could provide insight as to whether a release from the site is likely to have occurred. If a release is suspected, use the "Primary Targets" section to guide you through evaluation of some conditions that may help identify targets likely to be exposed to a hazardous substance. Record responses for the target that you feel has the highest probability of being exposed to a hazardous substance. You may use this section of the chart more than once, depending on the number of targets you feel may be considered "primary."

Check the boxes to indicate a "yes," "no," or "unknown" answer to each question. If you check the "Suspected Release" box as "yes," make sure you assign a Likelihood of Release value of 550 for the pathway.

If the distance to surface water is greater than 2 miles, do not evaluate the surface water migration pathway. Document the source of information in the text boxes below the surface water criteria list.

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY CRITERIA LIST

SUSPECTED RELEASE	PRIMARY TARGETS

SUSPECTED RELEASE

Y N U
es o nk

- [X] [ ] [ ] Is surface water nearby?
- [ ] [X] [ ] Is waste quantity particularly large?
- [ ] [ ] [X] Is the drainage area large?
- [ ] [X] [ ] Is rainfall heavy?
- [ ] [X] [ ] Is the infiltration rate low?
- [ ] [ ] [X] Are sources poorly contained or prone to runoff or flooding?
- [X] [ ] [ ] Is a runoff route well defined (e.g., ditch or channel leading to surface water)?
- [ ] [ ] [X] Is vegetation stressed along the probable run-off route?
- [ ] [X] [ ] Are sediments or water unnaturally discolored?
- [ ] [X] [ ] Is wildlife unnaturally absent?
- [ ] [X] [ ] Has deposition of waste into surface water been observed?
- [X] [ ] [ ] Is ground water discharge to surface water likely?
- [X] [ ] [ ] Does analytical or circumstantial evidence suggest surface water contamination?
- [ ] [ ] Other criteria? _____
- [X] [ ] SUSPECTED RELEASE?

PRIMARY TARGETS

Y N U
es o nk

- [X] [ ] [ ] Is any target nearby? If yes:
  - [ ] Drinking water intake
  - [X] Fishery
  - [ ] Sensitive environment
- [ ] [X] [ ] Has any intake, fishery, or recreational area been closed?
- [X] [ ] [ ] Does analytical or circumstantial evidence suggest surface water contamination at or downstream of a target?
- [X] [ ] [ ] Does any target warrant sampling? If yes:
  - [ ] Drinking water intake
  - [X] Fishery
  - [ ] Sensitive environment
- [ ] [ ] Other criteria? _____
- [ ] [X] PRIMARY INTAKE(S) IDENTIFIED?
- [X] [ ] PRIMARY FISHERY(IES) IDENTIFIED?
- [ ] [X] PRIMARY SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENT(S) IDENTIFIED?

Summarize the rationale for Suspected Release (attach an additional page if necessary):

— on-site samples from pond and drainage pathway (see site map in gen. info. section) revealed presence of xylene, acetone, Cu, Cr, Fe, Mn, Hg

Summarize the rationale for Primary Targets (attach an additional page if necessary):

— on-site sw drainage ditch runs to Rancocas Creek (700 ft. downstream)
— sample from drainage ditch showed contaminants

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE AND DRINKING WATER THREAT SCORESHEET

Pathway Characteristics

The surface water pathway includes three threats: Drinking Water Threat, Human Food Chain Threat, and Environmental Threat. Answer the questions at the top of the page. Refer to the Surface Water Pathway Criteria List (page 11) to hypothesize whether you suspect that a hazardous substance associated with the site has been released to surface water. Record the distance to surface water (the shortest overland drainage distance from a source to a surface water body). Record the flood frequency at the site (e.g., 100-yr, 200-yr). If the site is located in more than one floodplain, use the most frequent flooding event. Identify surface water use(s) along the surface water migration path and their distance(s) from the site.

Likelihood of Release (LR)

1. Suspected Release: Hypothesize based on professional judgment guided by the Surface Water Pathway Criteria List (page 11). If you suspect a release to surface water, use only Column A for this pathway and do not evaluate factor 2.

2. No Suspected Release: If you do not suspect a release, determine score based on the shortest overland drainage distance from a source to a surface water body. If distance to surface water is 2,500 feet or less, assign a score of 500. If distance to surface water is greater than 2,500 feet, determine score based on flood frequency. If you do not suspect a release to surface water, use only Column 8 to score this pathway.

Drinking Water Threat Targets (T)

3. List all drinking water intakes on downstream surface water bodies along the surface water migration path. Record the intake name, the type of water body on which the intake is located, the flow of the water body, and the number of people served by the intake (apportion the population if part of a blended system).

4. Primary Target Population: Evaluate populations served by all drinking water intakes that you suspect have been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site. Use professional judgment guided by the Surface Water Pathway Criteria List (page 11) to make this determination. In the space provided, enter the population served by all intakes you suspect have been exposed to a hazardous substance from the site. If only the number of residences is known, use the average county residents per household (rounded up to the next integer) to determine population served. Multiply by 10 to determine the Primary Target Population score. Remember, if you do not suspect a release, there can be no primary target population.

5. Secondary Target Population: Evaluate populations served by all drinking water intakes within the target distance limit that you do not suspect have been exposed to a hazardous substance. Use PA Table 3 (page 13) and enter the population served by intakes for each flow category. If only the number of residences is known, use the average county residents per household (rounded to the nearest integer) to determine population served. Circle the assigned value for the population in each flow category and enter it in the column on the far-right side of the table. Sum the far-right column and enter the total as the Secondary Target Population factor score.

Gauging station data for many surface water bodies are available from USGS or other sources. In the absence of gauging station data, estimate flow using the list of surface water body types and associated flow categories in PA Table 4 (page 13). The flow for lakes is determined by the sum of flows of streams entering or leaving the lake. Note that the flow category "mixing zone of quiet flowing rivers" is limited to 3 miles from the probable point of entry.

6. Nearest Intake represents the threat posed to the drinking water intake that is most likely to be exposed to a hazardous substance. If you have identified a primary target population, enter 50. Otherwise, assign the score from PA Table 3 (page 13) for the lowest-flowing water body on which there is an intake.

7. Resources: A score of 5 can generally be assigned as a default measure. Assign zero only if surface water within the target distance limit has no resource use.

Sum the target scores in Column A (Suspected Release) or Column 8 (No Suspected Release).

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY
LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE AND DRINKING WATER THREAT SCORESHEET

Pathway Characteristics	
Do you suspect a release (see Surface Water Pathway Criteria List, page 11)?	Yes X No
Distance to surface water:	700 ft
Flood frequency:	N/A yrs
What is the downstream distance to the nearest drinking water intake? >15 miles	
Nearest fishery? <1 miles Nearest sensitive environment? N/A miles	

	A Suspected Release	B No Suspected Release	References

LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE

1. SUSPECTED RELEASE: If you suspect a release to surface water (see page 11), assign a score of 550. Use only column A for this pathway.   **550**

2. NO SUSPECTED RELEASE: If you do not suspect a release to surface water, use the table below to assign a score based on distance to surface water and flood frequency. Use only column B for this pathway.

Distance to surface water ≤ 2,500 feet	500
Distance to surface water > 2,500 feet, and	
Site in annual or 10-year floodplain	500
Site in 100-year floodplain	400
Site in 500-year floodplain	300
Site outside 500-year floodplain	100

LR = **550**

DRINKING WATER THREAT TARGETS

3. Record the water body type, flow (if applicable), and number of people served by each drinking water intake within the target distance limit. If there is no drinking water intake within the target distance limit, factors 4, 5, and 6 each receive zero scores.

Intake Name	Water Body Type	Flow	People Served
		_____ cfs	
none		_____ cfs	
		_____ cfs	

4. PRIMARY TARGET POPULATION: If you suspect any drinking water intake listed above has been exposed to a hazardous substance from the site (see Surface Water Pathway Criteria List, page 11), list the intake name(s) and calculate the factor score based on the total population served.

_____, _____

_____ people x 10 =   **0**

5. SECONDARY TARGET POPULATION: Determine the number of people served by drinking water intakes that you do NOT suspect have been exposed to a hazardous substance from the site, and assign the total population score from PA Table 3.

Are any intakes part of a blended system?   Yes _____ No _____   **0**
If yes, attach a page to show apportionment calculations.

6. NEAREST INTAKE: If you have identified a primary target population for the drinking water threat (factor 4), assign a score of 50; otherwise, assign the Nearest Intake score from PA Table 3. If no drinking water intake exists within the target distance limit, assign a score of zero.   **0**

7. RESOURCES   **5**

T = **5**

*No intakes on Rancocas Creek
or Hanover + Mirror Lakes

PA TABLE 3: VALUES FOR SECONDARY SURFACE WATER TARGET POPULATIONS

N/A

Surface Water Body Flow (see PA Table 4)	Population	Nearest Intake (choose highest)	Population Served by Intakes Within Flow Category											Population Value
			1 to 30	31 to 100	101 to 300	301 to 1,000	1,001 to 3,000	3,001 to 10,000	10,001 to 30,000	30,001 to 100,000	100,001 to 300,000	300,001 to 1,000,000	Greater than 1,000,000	
< 10 cfs	———	20	2	5	16	52	163	521	1,633	5,214	16,325	52,136	163,248	———
10 to 100 cfs	———	2	1	1	2	5	16	52	163	521	1,633	5,214	16,325	———
> 100 to 1,000 cfs	———	1	0	0	1	1	2	5	16	52	163	521	1,633	———
> 1,000 to 10,000 cfs	———	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	16	52	163	———
> 10,000 cfs or Great Lakes	———	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	16	———
3-mile Mixing Zone	———	10	1	3	8	26	82	261	816	2,607	8,162	26,068	81,683	———

Nearest Intake =

Score =

PA TABLE 4: SURFACE WATER TYPE / FLOW CHARACTERISTICS WITH DILUTION WEIGHTS FOR SECONDARY SURFACE WATER SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS

Type of Surface Water Body			Dilution Weight
Water Body Type	OR	Flow	
minimal stream		< 10 cfs	1
small to moderate stream		10 to 100 cfs	0.1
moderate to large stream		> 100 to 1,000 cfs	N/A
large stream to river		> 1,000 to 10,000 cfs	N/A
large river		> 10,000 cfs	N/A
3-mile mixing zone of quiet flowing streams or rivers		10 cfs or greater	N/A
coastal tidal water (harbors, sounds, bays, etc.), ocean, or Great Lakes		N/A	N/A

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY HUMAN FOOD CHAIN THREAT SCORESHEET

Likelihood of Release (LR)

LR is the same for all surface water pathway threats. Enter LR score from page 12.

Human Food Chain Threat Targets (T)

8. The only human food chain targets are fisheries. A fishery is an area of a surface water body from which food chain organisms are taken or could be taken for human consumption on a subsistence, sporting, or commercial basis. Food chain organisms include fish, shellfish, crustaceans, amphibians, and amphibious reptiles. Fisheries are delineated by changes in surface water body type (i.e., streams and rivers, lakes, coastal tidal waters, and oceans/Great Lakes) and whenever the flow characteristics of a stream or river change.

In the space provided, identify all fisheries within the target distance limit. Indicate the surface water body type and flow for each fishery. Gauging station flow data are available for many surface water bodies from USGS or other sources. In the absence of gauging station data, estimate flow using the list of surface water body types and associated flow categories in PA Table 4 (page 13). The flow for lakes is determined by the sum of flows of streams entering or leaving the lake. Note that, if there are no fisheries within the target distance limit, the Human Food Chain Threat Targets score is zero.

9. Primary fisheries are any fisheries within the target distance limit that you suspect have been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site. Use professional judgment guided by the Surface Water Pathway Criteria List (page 11) to make this determination. If you identify any primary fisheries, list them in the space provided, enter 300 as the Primary Fisheries factor score, and do not evaluate Secondary Fisheries. Note that if you do not suspect a release, there can be no primary fisheries.

10. Secondary fisheries are fisheries that you do not suspect have been exposed to a hazardous substance. Evaluate this factor only if fisheries are present within the target distance limit, but none is considered a primary fishery.

A.   If you suspect a release to surface water and have identified a secondary fishery but no primary fishery, assign a score of 210.

B.   If you do not suspect a release, evaluate this factor based on flow. In the absence of gauging station flow data, estimate flow using the list of surface water body types and associated flow categories in PA Table 4 (page 13). Assign a Secondary Fisheries score from the table on the scoresheet using the lowest flow at any fishery within the target distance limit. (Dilution weight multiplier does not apply to PA evaluation of this factor.)

Sum the target scores in Column A (Suspected Release) or Column B (No Suspected Release).

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY (continued)
HUMAN FOOD CHAIN THREAT SCORESHEET

	A Suspected Release	B No Suspected Release	References

LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE

Enter Surface Water Likelihood of Release score from page 12.   LR = **550**

HUMAN FOOD CHAIN THREAT TARGETS

8. Record the water body type and flow (if applicable) for each fishery within the target distance limit. If there is no fishery within the target distance limit, assign a Targets score of 0 at the bottom of the page.

Fishery Name	Water Body Type	Flow	
Rancocas Creek	_____	62	cfs
Hanover Lake	_____	62	cfs
Mirror Lake	_____	62	cfs
_____	_____	_____	cfs
_____	_____	_____	cfs

9. **PRIMARY FISHERIES:** If you suspect any fishery listed above has been exposed to a hazardous substance from the site (see Surface Water Criteria List, page 11), assign a score of 300 and do not evaluate Factor 10. List the primary fisheries:

_____ · _____

_____ · _____

300

10. **SECONDARY FISHERIES**

A. If you suspect a release to surface water and have identified a secondary fishery but no primary fishery, assign a score of 210.

B. If you do not suspect a release, assign a Secondary Fisheries score from the table below using the lowest flow at any fishery within the target distance limit.

Lowest Flow	Secondary Fisheries Score
< 10 cfs	210
10 to 100 cfs	30
> 100 cfs, coastal tidal waters, oceans, or Great Lakes	12

T = **300**

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

01465970 NORTH BRANCH RANCOCAS CREEK AT BROWNS MILLS, NJ

LOCATION.--Lat 39°58'04", long 74°34'48", Burlington County, Hydrologic Unit 02040202, at bridge on Lakehurst Road at outflow of Mirror Lake in Browns Mills, 1.5 mi north of Browns Mills Junction, and 2.0 mi northwest of outflow of Country Lake.

DRAINAGE AREA.--27.4 mi^2.

PERIOD OF RECORD.--Water years 1975 to current year.

COOPERATION.--Analyses of fecal coliform and fecal streptococci by the MPN method, and water-phase nutrients were performed by the New Jersey Department of Health, Division of Laboratories and Epidemiology.

WATER QUALITY DATA, WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1989 TO SEPTEMBER 1990

DATE	TIME	DIS-CHARGE, INST. CUBIC FEET PER SECOND	SPE-CIFIC CON-DUCT-ANCE (US/CM)	PH (STAND-ARD UNITS)	TEMPER-ATURE WATER (DEG C)	OXYGEN, DIS-SOLVED (MG/L)	OXYGEN, DIS-SOLVED (PER-CENT SATUR-ATION)	OXYGEN DEMAND, BIO-CHEM-ICAL, 5 DAY (MG/L)	COLI-FORM, FECAL, EC BROTH (MPN)	STREP-TOCOCCI FECAL (MPN)
OCT 1989 23...	0945	E115	48	4.7	12.5	9.9	92	1.5	220	350
FEB 1990 07...	1215	E 49	51	4.9	..	..	..	0.3	2	<2
MAR 30...	1115	E 42	43	5.6	9.0	12.0	103	..	..	..
MAY 17...	1015	E 68	39	5.0	17.0	7.4	77	0.9	..	..
JUL 30...	1340	E 23	46	..	27.0	8.2	103	1.4	5	4
AUG 28...	1245	E 72	38	4.8	22.0	7.7	88	0.6	130	540

avg. 62

DATE	HARD-NESS TOTAL (MG/L AS CACO3)	CALCIUM DIS-SOLVED (MG/L AS CA)	MAGNE-SIUM, DIS-SOLVED (MG/L AS MG)	SODIUM, DIS-SOLVED (MG/L AS NA)	POTAS-SIUM, DIS-SOLVED (MG/L AS K)	ALKA-LINITY LAB (MG/L AS CACO3)	SULFATE DIS-SOLVED (MG/L AS SO4)	CHLO-RIDE, DIS-SOLVED (MG/L AS CL)	FLUO-RIDE, DIS-SOLVED (MG/L AS F)
OCT 1989 23...	8	2.0	0.84	2.9	1.0	1.0	8.0	5.5	<0.1
FEB 1990 07...	10	2.3	0.98	3.5	0.90	1.0	10	6.0	0.1
MAR 30...	9	2.2	0.87	3.1	0.80	1.0	9.0	5.8	0.1
MAY 17...	9	2.2	0.90	3.1	1.0	1.6	7.3	4.9	<0.1
JUL 30...	9	2.2	0.96	3.4	0.90	3.1	6.4	5.8	0.3
AUG 28...	7	1.6	0.67	2.4	0.60	1.9	4.8	4.5	<0.1

DATE	SILICA, DIS-SOLVED (MG/L AS SIO2)	SOLIDS, SUM OF CONSTI-TUENTS, DIS-SOLVED (MG/L)	NITRO-GEN NITRITE TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	NITRO-GEN NO2+NO3 TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	NITRO-GEN AMMONIA TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	NITRO-GEN, AM-MONIA + ORGANIC TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	NITRO-GEN, TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	PHOS-PHORUS TOTAL (MG/L AS P)	CARBON, ORGANIC TOTAL (MG/L AS C)
OCT 1989 23...	4.1	25	0.007	0.050	0.050	0.36	0.41	0.040	13
FEB 1990 07...	3.9	28	0.007	0.130	<0.050	0.38	0.51	0.050	5.3
MAR 30...	2.6	25	0.007	<0.100	<0.010	0.20	..	<0.010	5.0
MAY 17...	2.7	23	0.006	0.044	0.030	0.40	0.44	0.030	9.7
JUL 30...	3.5	25	<0.007	0.150	0.070	0.67	0.82	0.030	8.1
AUG 28...	4.1	20	0.006	<0.050	<0.050	0.05	..	0.050	14

Rancoas runs into Hanover + Mirror Lakes

357

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY ENVIRONMENTAL THREAT SCORESHEET

Likelihood of Release (LR)

LR is the same for all surface water pathway threats. Enter LR score from page 12.

Environmental Threat Targets (T)

11. PA Table 5 (page 16) lists sensitive environments for the Surface Water Pathway Environmental Threat. In the space provided, identify all sensitive environments located within the target distance limit. Indicate the surface water body type and flow at each sensitive environment. Gauging station flow data for many surface water bodies are available from USGS or other sources. In the absence of gauging station data, estimate flow using the list of surface water body types and associated flow categories in PA Table 4 (page 13). The flow for lakes is determined by the sum of flows of streams entering or leaving the lake. Note that if there are no sensitive environments within the target distance limit, the Environmental Threat Targets score is zero.

12. Primary sensitive environments are surface water sensitive environments within the target distance limit that you suspect have been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site. Use professional judgment guided by the Surface Water Pathway Criteria List (page 11) to make this determination. If you identify any primary sensitive environments, list them in the space provided, enter 300 as the Primary Sensitive Environments factor score, and do not evaluate Secondary Sensitive Environments. Note that if you do not suspect a release, there can be no primary sensitive environments.

13. Secondary sensitive environments are surface water sensitive environments that you do not suspect have been exposed to a hazardous substance. Evaluate this factor only if surface water sensitive environments are present within the target distance limit, but none is considered a primary sensitive environment. Evaluate secondary sensitive environments based on flow.

- In the table provided, list all secondary sensitive environments on surface water bodies with flow of 100 cfs or less.

  1) Use PA Table 4 (page 13) to determine the appropriate dilution weight for each.

  2) Use PA Tables 5 and 6 (page 16) to determine the appropriate value for each sensitive environment type and for wetlands frontage.

  3) For a sensitive environment that falls into more than one of the categories in PA Table 5, sum the values for each type to determine the environment value (e.g., a wetland with 1.5 miles frontage (value of 50) that is also a critical habitat for a Federally designated endangered species (value of 100) would receive a total value of 150).

  4) For each sensitive environment, multiply the dilution weight by the environment type (or length of wetlands) value and record the product in the far-right column.

  5) Sum the values in the far-right column and enter the total as the Secondary Sensitive Environments score. Do not evaluate part B of this factor.

- If all secondary sensitive environments are on surface water bodies with flows greater than 100 cfs, assign 10 as the Secondary Sensitive Environments score.

Sum the target scores in Column A (Suspected Release) or Column B (No Suspected Release).

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY (continued)
ENVIRONMENTAL THREAT SCORESHEET

	A	B	
	Suspected Release	No Suspected Release	References

LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE

Enter Surface Water Likelihood of Release score from page 12.   LR = | 550 |

ENVIRONMENTAL THREAT TARGETS

11. Record the water body type and flow (if applicable) for each surface water sensitive environment within the target distance limit (see PA Tables 4 and 5). If there is no sensitive environment within the target distance limit, assign a Targets score of 0 at the bottom of the page.

Environment Name	Water Body Type	Flow
		cfs
		cfs
none		cfs
		cfs
		cfs

12. PRIMARY SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS: If you suspect any sensitive environment listed above has been exposed to a hazardous substance from the site (see Surface Water Criteria List, page 11), assign a score of 300 and do not evaluate factor 13. List the primary sensitive environments:

_____, _____,

_____, _____,

0

13. SECONDARY SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS: If sensitive environments are present, but none is a primary sensitive environment, evaluate Secondary Sensitive Environments based on flow.

A. For secondary sensitive environments on surface water bodies with flows of 100 cfs or less, assign scores as follows, and do not evaluate part B of this factor:

Flow	Dilution Weight (PA Table 4)	Environment Type and Value (PA Tables 5 and 6)	Total
cfs	x		=
cfs	x		=
cfs	x		=
cfs	x		=
cfs	x		=

Sum =

0

B. If all secondary sensitive environments are located on surface water bodies with flows > 100 cfs, assign a score of 10.

0

T = | 0 |

PA TABLE 5: SURFACE WATER AND AIR PATHWAY SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS VALUES

Sensitive Environment	Assigned Value
Critical habitat for Federally designated endangered or threatened species	100
Marine Sanctuary	
National Park	
Designated Federal Wilderness Area	
Ecologically important areas identified under the Coastal Zone Wilderness Act	
Sensitive Areas identified under the National Estuary Program or Near Coastal Water Program of the Clean Water Act	
Critical Areas identified under the Clean Lakes Program of the Clean Water Act (subareas in lakes or entire small lakes)	
National Monument (air pathway only)	
National Seashore Recreation Area	
National Lakeshore Recreation Area	
Habitat known to be used by Federally designated or proposed endangered or threatened species	75
National Preserve	
National or State Wildlife Refuge	
Unit of Coastal Barrier Resources System	
Federal land designated for the protection of natural ecosystems	
Administratively Proposed Federal Wilderness Area	
Spawning areas critical for the maintenance of fish/shellfish species within a river system, bay, or estuary	
Migratory pathways and feeding areas critical for the maintenance of anadromous fish species in a river system	
Terrestrial areas utilized for breeding by large or dense aggregations of vertebrate animals (air pathway) or semi-aquatic foragers (surface water pathway)	
National river reach designated as Recreational	
Habitat known to be used by State designated endangered or threatened species	50
Habitat known to be used by a species under review as to its Federal endangered or threatened status	
Coastal Barrier (partially developed)	
Federally designated Scenic or Wild River	
State land designated for wildlife or game management	25
State designated Scenic or Wild River	
State designated Natural Area	
Particular areas, relatively small in size, important to maintenance of unique biotic communities	
State designated areas for protection/maintenance of aquatic life under the Clean Water Act	5
Wetlands	See PA Table 6 (Surface Water Pathway) or PA Table 9 (Air Pathway)

PA TABLE 6: SURFACE WATER PATHWAY
WETLANDS FRONTAGE VALUES

Total Length of Wetlands	Assigned Value
Less than 0.1 mile	0
0.1 to 1 mile	25
Greater than 1 to 2 miles	50
Greater than 2 to 3 miles	75
Greater than 3 to 4 miles	100
Greater than 4 to 8 miles	150
Greater than 8 to 12 miles	250
Greater than 12 to 16 miles	350
Greater than 16 to 20 miles	450
Greater than 20 miles	500

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY WASTE CHARACTERISTICS, THREAT, AND PATHWAY SCORES

Waste Characteristics (WC)

14. Waste Characteristics: Score is assigned from page 4. However, if a primary target has been identified for any surface water threat, assign either the score calculated on page 4 or a score of 32, whichever is greater.

Surface Water Pathway Threat Scores

Fill in the matrix with the appropriate scores from the previous pages. To calculate the score for each threat: multiply the scores for LR, T, and WC; divide the product by 82,500; and round the result to the nearest integer. The Drinking Water Threat and Human Food Chain Threat are each subject to a maximum of 100. The Environmental Threat is subject to a maximum of 60. Enter the rounded threat scores in the far-right column.

Surface Water Pathway Score

Sum the individual threat scores to determine the Surface Water Pathway Score. If the sum is greater than 100, assign 100.

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY (concluded)
WASTE CHARACTERISTICS, THREAT, AND PATHWAY SCORE SUMMARY

	A	B
	Suspected Release	No Suspected Release

WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

14. A. If you have identified any primary target for surface water (pages 12, 14, or 15), assign the waste characteristics score calculated on page 4, or a score of 32, whichever is GREATER; do not evaluate part B of this factor.

	A	B
(100 = 32) **32**	▓▓▓▓
(100 = 18) /	(100 = 18)

B. If you have NOT identified any primary target for surface water, assign the waste characteristics score calculated on page 4.

WC = **32**

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY THREAT SCORES

Threat	Likelihood of Release (LR) Score (from page 12)	Targets (T) Score (pages 12, 14, 15)	Pathway Waste Characteristics (WC) Score (determined above)	Threat Score LR x T x WC / 82,500 (subject to a maximum of 100)
Drinking Water	550	5	32	1.07
Human Food Chain	550	300	32	64.00
Environmental	550	0	32	0

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY SCORE
(Drinking Water Threat + Human Food Chain Threat + Environmental Threat)

(subject to a maximum of 100) **65.07**

SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY CRITERIA LIST

Areas of surficial contamination can generally be assumed. This "Criteria List" helps guide the process of developing a hypothesis concerning the exposure of specific targets to a hazardous substance at the site. Use the "Resident Population" section to evaluate site and source conditions that may help identify targets likely to be exposed to a hazardous substance. The check-boxes record your professional judgment. Answers to all of the listed questions may not be available during the PA. Also, the list is not all-inclusive; if other criteria help shape your hypothesis, list them at the bottom of the page or attach an additional page.

Check the boxes to indicate a "yes," "no," or "unknown" answer to each question.

SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY CRITERIA LIST

SUSPECTED CONTAMINATION	RESIDENT POPULATION

	Yes	No	Unk	
	☐	☐	☐	Is any residence, school, or daycare facility on or within 200 feet of an area of suspected contamination?
Surficial contamination can generally be assumed.	☐	☐	☐	Is any residence, school, or daycare facility located on adjacent land previously owned or leased by the site owner/operator?
*NO SOIL CONTAMINATION	☐	☐	☐	Is there a migration route that might spread hazardous substances near residences, schools, or daycare facilities?
	☐	☐	☐	Have onsite or adjacent residents or students reported adverse health effects, exclusive of apparent drinking water or air contamination problems?
	☐	☐	☐	Does any neighboring property warrant sampling?
	☐	☐		Other criteria?_____
	☐	☐		RESIDENT POPULATION IDENTIFIED?

Summarize the rationale for Resident Population (attach an additional page if necessary):

* all contaminants detected were within background levels

SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY SCORESHEET

Pathway Characteristics

Answer the questions at the top of the page. Identify people who may be exposed to a hazardous substance because they work at the facility, or reside or attend school or daycare on or within 200 feet of an area of suspected contamination. If the site is active, estimate the number of full and part-time workers. Note that evaluation of targets is based on current site conditions.

Likelihood of Exposure (LE)

1. Suspected Contamination: Areas of surficial contamination are present at most sites, and a score of 550 can generally be assigned as a default measure. Assign zero, which effectively eliminates the pathway from further consideration, only if there is no surficial contamination; reliable analytical data are generally necessary to make this determination.

Resident Population Threat Targets (T)

2. Resident Population corresponds to "primary targets" for the migration pathways. Use professional judgment guided by the Soil Exposure Pathway Criteria List (page 18) to determine if there are people living or attending school or daycare on or within 200 feet of areas of suspected contamination. Record the number of people identified as resident population and multiply by 10 to determine the Resident Population factor score.

3. Resident Individual: Assign 50 if you have identified a resident population; otherwise, assign zero.

4. Workers: Estimate the number of full and part-time workers at this facility and adjacent facilities where contamination is also suspected. Assign a score for the Workers factor from the table.

5. Terrestrial Sensitive Environments: In the table provided, list each terrestrial sensitive environment located on an area of suspected contamination. Use PA Table 7 (page 20) to assign a value for each. Sum the values and assign the total as the factor score.

6. Resources: A score of 5 can generally be assigned as a default measure. Assign zero only if there is no land resource use on an area of suspected contamination.

Sum the target scores.

Waste Characteristics (WC)

7. Enter the WC score determined on page 4.

Resident Population Threat Score: Multiply the scores for LE, T, and WC. Divide the product by 82,500. Round the result to the nearest integer. If the result is greater than 100, assign 100.

Nearby Population Threat Score: Do not evaluate this threat if you gave a zero score to Likelihood of Exposure. Otherwise, assign a score based on the population within a 1-mile radius (use the same 1-mile radius population you evaluate for air pathway population targets):

Population Within One Mile	Nearby Population Threat Score
< 10,000	1
10,000 to 50,000	2
> 50,000	4

Soil Exposure Pathway Score: Sum the Resident Population Threat score and the Nearby Population Threat score, subject to a maximum of 100.

SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY SCORESHEET

Pathway Characteristics		
Do any people live on or within 200 ft of areas of suspected contamination?	Yes ___	No X
Do any people attend school or daycare on or within 200 ft of areas of suspected contamination?	Yes ___	No X
Is the facility active? Yes X No ___ If yes, estimate the number of workers: 5		

LIKELIHOOD OF EXPOSURE

Suspected Contamination   **References**

1. **SUSPECTED CONTAMINATION:** Surficial contamination can generally be assumed, and a score of 550 assigned. Assign zero only if the absence of surficial contamination can be confidently demonstrated.   **LE =**   0

RESIDENT POPULATION THREAT TARGETS

2. **RESIDENT POPULATION:** Determine the number of people occupying residences or attending school or daycare on or within 200 feet of areas of suspected contamination (see Soil Exposure Pathway Criteria List, page 18).

   _____ people x 10 =

3. **RESIDENT INDIVIDUAL:** If you have identified a resident population (factor 2), assign a score of 50; otherwise, assign a score of 0.

4. **WORKERS:** Use the following table to assign a score based on the total number of workers at the facility and nearby facilities with suspected contamination:

Number of Workers	Score
0	0
1 to 100	5
101 to 1,000	10
>1,000	15

5. **TERRESTRIAL SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS:** Use PA Table 7 to assign a value for each terrestrial sensitive environment on an area of suspected contamination:

Terrestrial Sensitive Environment Type	Value

   Sum =

6. **RESOURCES**

   T =

WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

7. Assign the waste characteristics score calculated on page 4.   **WC =**   18

RESIDENT POPULATION THREAT SCORE: $\dfrac{LE \ X \ T \ X \ WC}{82,500}$ 0

NEARBY POPULATION THREAT SCORE:

SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY SCORE:
Resident Population Threat + Nearby Population Threat   1

PA TABLE 7: SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY
TERRESTRIAL SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENT VALUES

Terrestrial Sensitive Environment	Assigned Value
Terrestrial critical habitat for Federally designated endangered or threatened species	100
National Park	
Designated Federal Wilderness Area	
National Monument	
Terrestrial habitat known to be used by Federally designated or proposed threatened or endangered species	75
National Preserve (terrestrial)	
National or State terrestrial Wildlife Refuge	
Federal land designated for protection of natural ecosystems	
Administratively proposed Federal Wilderness Area	
Terrestrial areas utilized by large or dense aggregations of animals (vertebrate species) for breeding	
Terrestrial habitat used by State designated endangered or threatened species	50
Terrestrial habitat used by species under review for Federal designated endangered or threatened status	
State lands designated for wildlife or game management	25
State designated Natural Areas	
Particular areas, relatively small in size, important to maintenance of unique biotic communities	

AIR PATHWAY CRITERIA LIST

This "Criteria List" helps guide the process of developing a hypothesis as to whether a release to the air is likely to be detected. The check-boxes record your professional judgment. Answers to all of the listed questions may not be available during the PA. Also, the list is not all-inclusive; if other criteria help shape your hypothesis, list them at the bottom of the page or attach an additional page.

The "Suspected Release" section identifies several conditions that could provide insight as to whether a release from the site is likely to be detected. If a release is suspected, primary targets are any residents, workers, students, and sensitive environments on or within ¼ mile of the site.

Check the boxes to indicate a "yes," "no," or "unknown" answer to each question. If you check the "Suspected Release" box as "yes," make sure you assign a Likelihood of Release value of 550 for the pathway.

AIR PATHWAY CRITERIA LIST

SUSPECTED RELEASE	PRIMARY TARGETS

Yes No Unk

☐ ☒ ☐ Are odors currently reported?

☐ ☒ ☐ Has release of a hazardous substance to the air been directly observed?

☐ ☒ ☐ Are there reports of adverse health effects (e.g., headaches, nausea, dizziness) potentially resulting from migration of hazardous substances through the air?

☐ ☒ ☐ Does analytical or circumstantial evidence suggest a release to the air?

☐ ☐ Other criteria?_____

☐ ☒ **SUSPECTED RELEASE?**

If you suspect a release to air, evaluate all populations and sensitive environments within 1/4 mile (including those onsite) as primary targets.

Summarize the rationale for Suspected Release (attach an additional page if necessary):

- no readings above background levels on HNu photoionization detector

- OVA detected over 1000 ppm methane beneath ground surface where garbage was reportedly landfilled

Pathway Characteristics

Answer the questions at the top of the page. Refer to the Air Pathway Criteria List (page 21) to hypothesize whether you suspect that a hazardous substance release to the air could be detected. Due to dispersion, releases to air are not as persistent as releases to water migration pathways and are much more difficult to detect. Develop your hypothesis concerning the release of hazardous substances to air based on "real time" considerations. Record the distance (in feet) from any source to the nearest regularly occupied building.

Likelihood of Release (LR)

1. **Suspected Release:** Hypothesize based on professional judgment guided by the Air Pathway Criteria List (page 21). If you suspect a release to air, use only Column A for this pathway and do not evaluate factor 2.

2. **No Suspected Release:** If you do not suspect a release, enter 500 and use only Column B for this pathway.

Targets (T)

3. **Primary Target Population:** Evaluate populations subject to exposure from release of a hazardous substance from the site. If you suspect a release, the resident, student, and worker populations on and within ¼ mile of the site are considered primary target population. If only the number of residences is known, use the average county residents per household (rounded up to the next integer) to determine the population. In the space provided, enter this population. Multiply the population by 10 to determine the Primary Target Population score. Note that if you do not suspect a release, there can be no primary target population.

4. **Secondary Target Population:** Evaluate populations in distance categories not suspected to be subject to exposure from release of a hazardous substance from the site. If you suspect a release, residents, students, and workers in the ¼- to 4-mile distance categories are secondary target population. If you do not suspect a release, all residents, students, and workers onsite and within 4 miles are considered secondary target population.

Use PA Table 8 (page 23). Enter the population in each secondary target population distance category, circle the assigned value, and record it on the far-right side of the table. Sum the far-right column and enter the total as the Secondary Target Population factor score.

5. **Nearest Individual** represents the threat posed to the person most likely to be exposed to a hazardous substance release from the site. If you have identified a primary target population, enter 50. Otherwise, assign the score from PA Table 8 (page 23) for the closest distance category in which you have identified a secondary target population.

6. **Primary Sensitive Environments:** If a release is suspected, all sensitive environments on or within ¼ mile of the site are considered primary targets. List them and assign values for sensitive environment type (from PA Table 5, page 16) and/or wetland acreage (from PA Table 9, page 23). Sum the values and enter the total as the factor score.

7. **Secondary Sensitive Environments:** If a release is suspected, sensitive environments in the ¼- to ½-mile distance category are secondary targets; greater distances need not be evaluated because distance weighting greatly diminishes the impact on site score. If you do not suspect a release, all sensitive environments on and within ½ mile of the site are considered secondary targets. List each secondary sensitive environment on PA Table 10 (page 23) and assign a value to each using PA Tables 5 and 9. Multiply each value by the indicated distance weight and record the product in the far-right column. Sum the products and enter the total as the factor score.

8. **Resources:** A score of 5 can generally be assigned as a default measure. Assign zero only if there is no land resource use within ½ mile.

Sum the target scores in Column A (Suspected Release) or Column B (No Suspected Release).

Waste Characteristics (WC)

9. **Waste Characteristics:** Score is assigned from page 4. However, if you have identified any primary target for the air pathway, assign either the score calculated on page 4 or a score of 32, whichever is greater.

Air Pathway Score: Multiply the scores for LR, T, and WC. Divide the product by 82,500. Round the result to the nearest integer. If the result is greater than 100, assign 100.

AIR PATHWAY SCORESHEET

Pathway Characteristics

Do you suspect a release (see Air Pathway Criteria List, page 21)? Yes ___ No X

Distance to the nearest individual: _____ ft

	A Suspected Release	B No Suspected Release	References

LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE

1. SUSPECTED RELEASE: If you suspect a release to air (see page 21), assign a score of 550. Use only column A for this pathway.

2. NO SUSPECTED RELEASE: If you do not suspect a release to air, assign a score of 500. Use only column B for this pathway.   **500**

LR = **500**

TARGETS

3. PRIMARY TARGET POPULATION: Determine the number of people subject to exposure from a suspected release of hazardous substances to the air.
_____ people x 10 =

4. SECONDARY TARGET POPULATION: Determine the number of people not suspected to be exposed to a release to air, and assign the total population score using PA Table 3.   **11**

5. NEAREST INDIVIDUAL: If you have identified any Primary Target Population for the air pathway, assign a score of 50; otherwise, assign the Nearest Individual score from PA Table 8.   **20**

6. PRIMARY SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS: Sum the sensitive environment values (PA Table 5) and wetland acreage values (PA Table 9) for environments subject to exposure from a suspected release to the air.

Sensitive Environment Type	Value
none	

Sum = **0**

7. SECONDARY SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS: Use PA Table 10 to determine the score for secondary sensitive environments.   **5**

8. RESOURCES

T = **36**

WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

9. A. If you have identified any Primary Target for the air pathway, assign the waste characteristics score calculated on page 4, or a score of 32, whichever is GREATER; do not evaluate part B of this factor.

   B. If you have NOT identified any Primary Target for the air pathway, assign the waste characteristics score calculated on page 4.   **18**

WC = **18**

AIR PATHWAY SCORE:

$$\frac{LR \times T \times WC}{82,500}$$ **3.92**

PA TABLE 8: VALUES FOR SECONDARY AIR TARGET POPULATIONS

Distance from Site	Population	Nearest Individual (choose highest)	Population Within Distance Category												Population Value
			1 to 10	11 to 30	31 to 100	101 to 300	301 to 1,000	1,001 to 3,000	3,001 to 10,000	10,001 to 30,000	30,001 to 100,000	100,001 to 300,000	300,001 to 1,000,000	Greater than 1,000,000	
Onsite	<10	(20)	(1)	2	5	16	52	163	521	1,633	5,214	16,325	52,138	163,240	1
>0 to ¼ mile	99	20	1	1	(1)	4	13	41	130	408	1,303	4,081	13,034	40,811	1
>¼ to ½ mile	706	2	0	0	1	1	(3)	9	28	88	282	882	2,815	8,816	3
>½ to 1 mile	327	1	0	0	0	1	(1)	3	8	28	83	281	834	2,812	1
>1 to 2 miles	3,195	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(3)	8	27	83	288	833	3
>2 to 3 miles	8,176	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(1)	4	12	38	120	378	1
>3 to 4 miles	5,643	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(1)	2	7	23	73	229	1

Nearest Individual = 20

Score = 11

PA TABLE 9: AIR PATHWAY VALUES FOR WETLAND AREA

Wetland Area	Assigned Value
Less than 1 acre	0
1 to 50 acres	25
Greater than 50 to 100 acres	75
Greater than 100 to 150 acres	125
Greater than 150 to 200 acres	175
Greater than 200 to 300 acres	250
Greater than 300 to 400 acres	350
Greater than 400 to 500 acres	450
Greater than 500 acres	500

PA TABLE 10: DISTANCE WEIGHTS AND CALCULATIONS FOR AIR PATHWAY SECONDARY SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS

Distance	Distance Weight	Sensitive Environment Type and Value (from PA Table 5 or 9)	Product
Onsite	0.10	x	
		x	
0-1/4 mi	0.025	x	
		x	
		x	
1/4-1/2mi	0.0054	x	
		x	
		x	
		x	

Total Environments Score =

SITE SCORE CALCULATION

In the column labeled S, record the Ground Water Pathway score, the Surface Water Pathway score, the Soil Exposure Pathway score, and the Air Pathway score. Square each pathway score and record the result in the S^2 column. Sum the squared pathway scores. Divide the sum by 4, and take the square root of the result to obtain the Site Score.

SUMMARY

Answer the summary questions, which ask for a qualitative evaluation of the relative risk of targets being exposed to a hazardous substance from the site. You may find your responses to these questions a good cross-check against the way you scored the individual pathways. For example, if you scored the ground water pathway on the basis of no suspected release and secondary targets only, yet your response to question #1 is "yes," this presents apparently conflicting conclusions that you need to reconsider and resolve. Your answers to the questions on page 24 should be consistent with your evaluations elsewhere in the PA scoresheets package.

SITE SCORE CALCULATION

	S	S²
GROUND WATER PATHWAY SCORE (S$_{gw}$):	100	10,000
SURFACE WATER PATHWAY SCORE (S$_{sw}$):	65.07	4,234
SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY SCORE (S$_s$):	1.00	1
AIR PATHWAY SCORE (S$_a$):	3.92	15
SITE SCORE:	$\sqrt{\dfrac{S_{gw}{}^2 + S_{sw}{}^2 + S_s{}^2 + S_a{}^2}{4}}$	59.69

SUMMARY

	YES	NO
1. Is there a high possibility of a threat to any nearby drinking water well(s) by migration of a hazardous substance in ground water?	☒	☐
A. If yes, identify the well(s). _residents on-site and adjacent to site_		
B. If yes, how many people are served by the threatened well(s)? _approx. 27_		
2. Is there a high possibility of a threat to any of the following by hazardous substance migration in surface water?		
A. Drinking water intake	☐	☒
B. Fishery	☒	☐
C. Sensitive environment (wetland, critical habitat, others)	☐	☒
D. If yes, identify the target(s). _Rancocas Creek_		
3. Is there a high possibility of an area of surficial contamination within 200 feet of any residence, school, or daycare facility?	☐	☒
If yes, identify the property(ies) and estimate the associated population(s).		
4. Are there public health concerns at this site that are not addressed by PA scoring considerations? If yes, explain:	☐	☒